

## CALCIMAX Syrup Wallace

### Composition

Each 5 ml of oral syrup contains: Calcium levulinate 350 mg, Calcium chloride dihydrate BP 120 mg, Nicotinamide BP 2 mg, Riboflavin BP 0.125 mg, Thiamine HCl BP 0.5 mg, Pyridoxine HCl BP 0.125 mg, Ascorbic acid BP 5 mg, Calcium pantothenate BP 0.125 mg.

*Excipients:* Disodium edetate, Sucrose, Glycine, Sodium saccharin, Nipasept, Nipabutyl, Propylene glycol, Glycerine, Soluble orange oil, Essence morella cherry, Burnt sugar, Hydrochloric acid, Purified water.

### Properties

*Pharmacodynamic properties*

Calcium salts - treatment of calcium deficiency.  
Vitamin C & B complex - Vitamin supplement.

*Pharmacokinetics*

All actives are in solution and are bioavailable.

### Indications

As a dietary supplement of Calcium and vitamins B & C in situations of special dietary need.

Not intended for correction of individual deficiency states.

### Contraindications

Hypercalcemia and severe hypercalciuria, vitamin D overdose, decalcifying tumours, severe renal failure, renal calculi.

### Side Effects

Mild gastrointestinal disturbances may occur. Although hypercalcemia would not be expected in patients unless renal function is severely impaired, occurrence of nausea, vomiting, anorexia, constipation, abdominal pain, thirst, polyuria and muscle weakness should alert to the possibility of hypercalcemia.

### Warnings and Precautions

Use with caution in patients with renal impairment.

The syrup contains sucrose and this may adversely affect dental hygiene or control of diabetes. Calcimax has propylene glycol as a preservative and hypersensitivity reactions may occur in susceptible individuals.

### Pregnancy and Lactation

Epidemiological studies have shown no increase in the teratogenic hazard to the fetus if used in the dose recommended for usual vitamin and calcium supplementation. Although calcium and other vitamins are excreted in breast milk, the concentration is not sufficient to produce an adverse effect on the neonate when taken in recommended doses.

### Effects on Ability to Drive and Operate Machinery

None.

### Incompatibilities

See under Drug interactions.

### Overdosage

The amount of calcium absorbed following overdosage will depend on the individual's calcium status.

It might cause hypercalcemia especially in patients treated with excessive doses of vitamin D.

Treatment is supportive and symptomatic and is aimed at lowering serum calcium levels, e.g. by administration of oral phosphates.

Monitoring of cardiac, renal and fluid status is advisable.

Keep all medicines out of the reach of children.

### Drug Interactions

High vitamin D intake should be avoided during calcium therapy unless specially indicated.

Although it is unlikely that hypercalcemia will result from the administration of Calcimax, there is a risk of adverse digoxin effects in digitalised patients.

Oral calcium may reduce the absorption of Tetracyclines.

Pyridoxine may antagonise effects of L-dopa unless

the patient is receiving a peripheral dopa-decarboxylase inhibitor.

Co-administration of thiazides increases the risk of hypercalcemia.

### **Dosage and Administration**

*Adults and Elderly:* Four 5 ml spoonfuls twice or more times per day as directed by a physician.

*Children:* One to two 5 ml spoonfuls three times per day according to age or as directed by a physician.

### **Packaging**

b: 150 ml.

### **Storage**

Keep all medicines out of the sight and reach of children.